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Samuel Hubbard Scudder.

(Portrait, Plate VIII)

This distinguished American entomologist died May 17th, 1911, aged seventy-four years. He was born in Boston, Mass., April 13th, 1837, and lived in Cambridge, at 156 Brattle Street. He was educated at Williams College and received honorary degrees from Harvard and the University of Pittsburgh. From 1864 to 1870 he was Custodian of the Boston Society of Natural History, and from 1879 to 1882 Assistant Librarian at Harvard University. From 1886 to 1892 he was Paleontologist to the U. S. Geological Survey; he served as General Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1875, and was a Vice President of the Association in 1894.

He was the greatest Orthopterist America has produced. His first paper on recent Orthoptera, in 1861, in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, volume VIII, was "On the genus *Raphidophora*, Serville," etc.; his last on recent Orthoptera was published in April, 1902, in conjunction with Professor T. D. A. Cockerell, entitled "A first list

of the Orthoptera of New Mexico" in Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, volume IX.

The total number of his writings on North American Orthoptera is 131, and his work was chiefly upon the North American forms of the order, but over one hundred exotic species also were described by him.

The most noteworthy of these North American papers were the following:

Entomological Notes, which ran in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, volumes XI to XIX, (1868-78) and treated of Lepidoptera as well as Orthoptera.

A Century of Orthoptera, Decades I-X, in the same Proceedings, volumes XII-XX, (1868-79). Some of these appeared also as portions of the *Entomological Notes* series.

Catalogue of the Orthoptera of North America described previous to 1867. Washington, 1868.

Various papers based on the collections made by Packard, Hayden, Wheeler and others in the government survey and expedition work of the '60's and '70's.

Guide to the Genera and Classification of the North American Orthoptera found North of Mexico. Cambridge, 1897.

Revision of the Orthopteran Group Melanopli, Wash., 1897.

Catalogue of the Described Orthoptera of the United States and Canada. Davenport, 1900.

Alphabetical Index to North American Orthoptera described in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Boston, 1901.

His work on the Orthoptera may be summed up by saying that it was the basis on which the present classification of North American Orthoptera was developed.

J. A. G. R.

Dr. Scudder began writing on the diurnal lepidoptera about fifty years ago, and contributed very largely to the literature of the subject. His papers are to be found in most of the

entomological journals of the country, and also in the most of the publications of the learned societies of New England. He described a goodly number of our butterflies, and the students of the future will often think of him in connection with such interesting species as *Argynnis montinus*, *Melitaea harrisii*, *Anaca andria*, *Colias interior*, *Pamphila metea*, *mystic*, *manataqua*, *panoquin*, *hianna*, *Amblyscirtes samoset*, *Pyrgus tessellata*, *Thanaos martialis*, etc. He described about thirty species of butterflies found in the United States. His writings cover practically all phases of the subject and show marked originality; they number about one hundred papers and some valuable books and memoirs, the work entailing the greatest amount of labor, and research being his *Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada, with special reference to New England*, in three volumes, Cambridge, 1889. (published by the author). This is a mine of information, from all sources, and will be invaluable for many years to come. Special attention was given to the distribution, habits, and life-histories and careful descriptions of the various stages of life. An important feature is the mention of the "desiderata" or the gaps in our knowledge of the species in any particular.

Other works are as follows: *The Life of a Butterfly* (*Anosia plexippus*) (1893); *Butterflies: Their Structure, Changes and Life Histories, with Special Reference to American Forms*, (1881); *A Brief Guide to the Commoner Butterflies of the United States*, (1893); *Fossil Butterflies; Historical Sketch of the Generic Names Proposed for Butterflies; Frail Children of the Air* (1895); *Every-Day Butterflies, A Group of Biographies* (1899); *Entomological Correspondence of Thaddeus William Harris*.

He was for many years the editor of *Psyche*, the organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club, and contributed largely to its pages, and was Editor of *Science*, 1883-1885. Another invaluable work and one that entailed an immense amount of

labor was the compilation of *The Nomenclator Zoologicus or Universal Index to the Genera in Zoology* (1882). In 1890 appeared *The Tertiary Insects of North America*, a work of 663 pages and 28 plates. Mr. Scudder was the foremost student of fossil insects in America, and in addition to this large work wrote other important papers in this branch of study, such as the section on fossil Myriopods, Arachnoids and Insects in Zittel's great *Handbuch der Paleontologie* (1885, English translation 1900). He contributed largely to our knowledge of the fauna of the New England States, and particularly of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. His studies in classification were largely accepted the world over. In conjunction with Edward Burgess he was a pioneer in the study of the genitalia of the butterflies; on antigony or sexual dimorphism, on androconia and other parts of the minute anatomy, he did important work. In a brief notice it is impossible to even mention all his activities.

He was perhaps the greatest scholar and man of the greatest literary ability among the entomologists that America has produced. His biography of John Lawrence LeConte well illustrates this ability and his painstaking care in research. He was a man of culture, refinement and gentlemanly instincts, and in his home was hospitable and kindly to all that came to seek knowledge and consult the wealth of material in his collection. He added great lustre to the study of entomology in America, and his high abilities were recognized with honorary or corresponding membership by leading scientific societies of the Old World.—H. S.

THE PUGET SOUND MARINE STATION established by the University of Washington at Friday Harbor, Washington, in the summer of 1904, and since 1908 placed upon a co-operative basis, (practically all of the educational institutions of the Northwest participating in the organization), will this year offer courses in Botany and Zoology, from June 26 to August 3, opportunities for research, etc. For information apply to Professor Trevor Kincaid, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.